Amngements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville. CASINO S:15 The Passing Show-8 to 1-Reof Garden, Vandayille.

EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. ELDORADO-4 to 5 and 6 to 7:30-Concert; 8:30-Bena-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8-15-The Mikado.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa Concerts and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals. Evening-Pain's Latia Rookh and Grand Fireworks.

Index to Advertisements.

Page, Col.		Page Col.	
Amusements	6	Legal Notices	9
Announcements12	10	Lost and Found 11	9
Auc. Sale Real Estate 9	1	Marriages & Deaths. 7	- 0
Bankers and Brokers. 11	5	Miscellaneous12	2010
Board and Rooms 9	- 4	Miscellaneous 9	
Business Chances 9	4	Ocean Steamers 8	
Business Notices 6	1	Real Estate 9	102
Country Board 8	- 6	Reni Estate 9	70400
Dressmaking 9	4	Railroads !!	= 3
Domestic Situations		Sales by Auction 11	- 12
Wanted 9	6-7	School Agencies 8	
European Advts 5	. 6	Special Notices 7	100
Excursions 9	2	Savings Banks	
Financial	1-5	Steamboats	100
For Sale 9	10	Summer Resorts S	
Help Wanted 9	5	Sum. Resorts Guides 8	*
Horses & Carriages, 8	- 6	Tenchers 8	2
Hotels	- 5	The Turf11	
Instruction 8	1.2	Work Wanted 9	2.0

Business Monces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price T. Q. SELLEW

No. 111 Fulton et., N. Y. THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE. PULTON BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Other Offices: CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL, DEN-VER, PORTLAND, OREGON.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| Daily, T days a week. ...\$10 00 \$5 00 \$2 50 \$1 00 ... |
| Daily, T days a week. ...\$10 00 \$5 00 \$2 50 \$1 00 ... |
| Daily, without Sunday. ... \$00 \$4 00 \$2 00 \$90 \$3 cts. |
| Sunday Tribune. ... \$2 00 \$1 00 \$5 0... \$5 cts. |
| Weekly Tribune. ... \$2 00 ... \$2 cts. |
| Tribune Monthly. ... \$2 00 ... \$2 cts. |
| Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage
stamp he affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday,
or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in
New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their
Tribune from a newsdealer.

New-York City This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newadealer.

POREIGN POSTAGE —To all foreign countries fexcept Canada and Mexico), 2 ceats a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE—Main office of The Tribune is in the Tribune in the Company of the Tribune in the Company of the Tribune in the Tribu

New-Work Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Several severe earthquake shocks Congress.-Both branches in session - Sen-

the President in regard to the great strike was dispensable condition of such a conspiracy, and up, a proceeding which would give the present unanimously adopted; the pension and other ap- left the Grand Jury to apply his instructions to propriation bills were passed. - House: The McRae Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was passed. The Democratic members of the Tariff Conference Committee were in session. Domestic.-Sovereign's appeal to the Knights

of Labor to strike fell flat; in Chicago less than 14,000 men are on strike; the American Railway Union men will try to have general managers and seriously injuring four others. - Twelve roads were reported as tied up at the yards at Toledo, = The National Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor opened at Cleveland with 10,000 delegates in attendance. === The second day's session of the National Educational Association was held at Asbury Park, === New-York and Brooklyn were defeated at Cincinnati and Louisville.

City and Suburban.-No strike was ordered in this city and the opinion prevailed that none would be. ____ Michael Brady, Captain Shephen- Judge Grosscup does not hesitate to pronounce son's ward man, was dismissed from the force for accepting a bribe. === A jealous man attacked his rival at Newtown, L. I., shooting him three times, and then tried to kill himself. The Morris Heights Cricket Club defeated the St. George Club.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by local thunderstorms in the evening; slightly warmer during the day. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 65 degrees; highest, 90; average, 76%.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The irrepressible Towns attempted to bob up again in the Constitutional Convention yesterday, and again was neatly suppressed. While a reasonable expression of opinion by the Convention regarding the strike would not be improper, the introduction of such a resolution, it | fectually brought about. Government by law was found, would open the door for crank sub- is imperilled, and that issue is paramount." stitutes and speeches, and in order to head these off it was decided to take no action whatever on the subject. Towns was fully primed, but in the circumstances had no chance to go off. Twice muzzling him may not be sufficient, however, and the Convention will have to keep a strict watch on him for some time to come.

Three high officials of the Knights of Labor are in Washington with the avowed purpose of securing the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney. They seem to regard their mission with the utmost seriousness; so much so, in fact, that it is almost cruel to inform them that they are engaged in a ridiculous wild-goose chase. Possibly a member of the House can be found who will bring their "articles" before that body, and a handful of Representatives would very likely indorse them if they had a chance, Mr. Olney has simply done his duty, and of course is not in the least alarmed by this hostile demonstration. If this is the best that the Knights can do, the weakness of their case is impressively

Peffer was completely and unconditionally crushed yesterday. Neither he nor his Populist colleagues opened their mouths in defence of the authors and promoters of the collapsed strike, and when the resolution strongly upholding the Administration was put to vote not single voice was raised in opposition to it. Mr. Daniel narrowly escaped undoing his good work on Tuesday by proposing that the Senate should condemn the Pullman Company for not wise enough to withdraw his suggestion in view

of the protests called out by it. The Senate has done the right thing, not too promptly; will the House be behindhand in likewise ratifying the patriotic and decisive action of the President and his advisers?

The Vigilant suffered her worst defeat yesterday, being beaten by the Britannia by more than 24 minutes. The race was over a different course from that previously sailed, but wind and weather were again in favor of the English boat. The Britannia was admirably handled, and in addition met with good luck at nearly every point. Americans will not despair of the Vigilant winning a race or two yet. With a fair chance on an outside course she will have an opportunity to show what she can do. As it is, the Britannia's victories are becoming a trifle

sympathetic strike was a complete failure. The orders of General Master Workman Sovereign were obeyed by only a few of the Knights, and the members of trades unions generally see too clearly that their places will be eagerly taken by idle men to risk their own welfare in support of a cause foredoomed to failure. From a few places come reports of conflict and trouble particularly from Sacramento and Toledo, but in general the indications are unmistakable that the great boycott has run its course. For this gratifying result thanks are mainly due to the soher sense and loyalty of the American people to President Cleveland for his determined attitude and his wise use of the Army and to the Federal courts and Grand Jury in Chicago.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S CHARGE.

The labor crisis is not without compensations inadequate though they may be when measured against the incalculable losses caused by the folly of Debs and his associates. One of these is the admirable use made by President Cleveland of his Executive functions in vindicating the supreme authority of law. Another is the efficiency of the Army organization in rapidly concentrating a large force of Regulars in Chi cago and in restoring order in California and elsewhere. Another is the unanimous action of the American press in making a direct issue between law and lawlessness, and in exercising a conservative and restraining influence upon public opinion. Senators Davis and Gordon have also given an exhibition of courage and sagacity in saying the right thing at the right time and in the right way, and have offered a convincing proof that statesmanlike qualities have not disappeared from public life. It has been reserved in like manner for Judge Grosscup, in his charge to the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, to sustain the high character of the American judiciary in a most impartial and luminous exposition of the questions of law involved in a momentous labor insurrection. While this charge was speedily followed by

the indictment of Debs and the strike leaders, it was not characterized by intemperate language or unrestrained zeal. The issues of fact were left for the consideration of the Grand Jury. The issues of law were analyzed and diswere felt in and about Constantinople; nearly cussed from the bench as quietly and dispas-200 lives are reported to be lost and many build- sionately as though the continent were not conings were destroyed, === The Britannia de- vulsed with a gigantic struggle between Govfeated the Vigilant again. - War between ernmental authority and the forces of disorder China and Japan is believed to be imminent as and Anarchy. In the same tone of judicial gray the outcome of the Corean troubles, === The lty with which a dry question of admiralty Anarchist Salvador French was sentenced to practice might have been considered, Judge derth at Barcelona for complicity in the Ly- Grosseup defined the penalties for rebeilion and ceum Theatre explosion, === The cruiser Chi- insurrection and for the obstruction of the mails cago was damaged by collision with a tank and the interruption of interstate commerce, explained the nature of a criminal conspiracy in opposition to the execution of the laws of the as the only practically effective, way to take ate: Mr. Daniel's resolution indorsing the action of | United States, excluded bloodshed as not an inthe conduct and relations of the strike leaders to the suspension of railway traffic and the transportation of the mails. The simplicity of the Judge's language, the hieldity of his expost- ernment railroads practical ownership of the tion of law relating to insurrection and conspiracy and the self-restraint and impartiality power in the country to resist such a vast conwith which he discharged his functions in a centration of force in the hands of a few indi-

> for every law-abiding workman in the land It explains what are the essential rights of labor, namely, to organize; to work or to quit work; to obtain "the highest wage that the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring"; and to choose a leader who may observe, think or act for the organization. It also sets forth what labor leaders may legitimately do, namely, to act as trustees in good faith and according to the extent of their legal authority. labor organizations as both legal and beneficial when they act within reasonable limits under enlightened and conscientious leadership and do not restrain individual liberty; but by a forcible, practical illustration he shows how dishonest or ambitious leaders can exceed their supposed authority, violate their trusts, betray the toiling thousands represented by them and expose themselves to prosecution for conspiracy and insurrection against public law.

Not one word of this admirable and wholesome charge can be quoted as an indication of lack of sympathy with the cause of labor and its organized agencies. Judge Grosscup readily concedes, as every sane man must do, that changes and reforms are needed in the relations of capital and labor in order to counteract dangerous tendencies in industrial progress; but he contends with wise conservatism that appeals are to be made to public intelligence with patience and persistence, and that misguided leaders, who have recourse to force and menace, are not only conspirators against government by law, but the worst enemies of the labor cause "The law as it is," he declares, "must first be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how law or practice as it ought to be can be ef-

THE COREAN IMBROGLIO.

The outlook in Corea is unmistakably warlike, The native Government has practically collapsed, leaving the country at the mercy of its powerful neighbors. Japan, being most closely related to the Hermit Nation by thes of blood, and having by far the greatest commercial interests in it, has promptly stepped in to restore order and to protect the land from anarchy China, reviving old claims of suzerainty over it, has commanded Japan to get out, and is preparing to send up an army to enforce the order. Japan in reply is hurrying more troops to Corer and putting her whole army and navy in condition for immediate and serious use. Russia, which has long been planning to loot Corea, also warns Japan to get out, though what military or naval steps she is taking are unknown. And finally England intimates an intention of reoccupying Port Hamilton, and possibly Quelpart. It is evident that if these four Powers persist in their present plans, the probabilities of serious trouble are great. Properly, the contest, if any there must be,

should be between only China and Japan, No. other nation has any claim to interfere. Russia's attitude is a bit of utter insolence. She has no more business in Corea than she has in Chicago, But she would like very much to have a terminus for her transasian railroad on the Yellow Sea instead of on Victoria Bay, and she is not inclined to let the Eighth Commandment stand between her and anything she wants and is able to take. England, too, has no business there, and her seizure of Port Hamilton would probably end, as it ought to end, in favor of Japan. True, China is ten times as big as Japan. But in pluck, patriotism and the genius | get. of civilization Japan is immeasurably the su-Tartar domination, which has for two centuries the same evil influence is among those of Eufettered and courageous rival.

Whatever may be the progress of affairs in may be disposed of, the sympathles of imparfour hours. The effort to bring about a general | Land. In one generation it has made more progress than any European nation has in a century. Within the memory of men now living a secluded and benighted land, it has today free schools, a free press, a representative popular government, and almost every social and political blessing the foremost nations of the world enjoy. And, best of all, it exercises this great emancipation with a soberness and steadiness that are an indubitable warrant for the future. For such a career to be checked and such a nation to be beaten down by barbarism would be a catastrophe to all humanity.

RIGTS AND CONSTITUTIONS.

Thinking bayonets are better than others, but to make their laws. So the wild riots and | tenths of its customs duties in silver certificates strikes, and the effort of civilized society to re- and silver notes. store order, do not form the soil from which wise constitutional amendments can be expect ed. Neither are the Mayors of cities, often the ereatures of local demagogism or corruption, precisely the persons to shine as Constitutionmakers and statesmen. Present approval of a constitutional provision for compulsory arbitration in all disputes between railways and emplayes would closely resemble a National vote of thanks and henor to Debs for disturbing the peace, disorganizing business and violating law. Moreover, no award of such an arbitration could be enforced until the Nation had absorbed the railroads and settled with their owners and creditors. Finally, what is needed is not more Constitution, but more obedience to the Constitution and laws we have.

A National board of rallway arbitration, if it could be clothed with power to enforce its decrees, would be the most powerful and richest monopoly in the country. It could make and unmake railroad presidents, controlling half a million men and the commerce of the whole Nation; could hoist or depress at will stocks and bonds amounting to more than \$10,000,000,000; could buy a hundred Senates more easily than the Sugar Trust has bought one. When we get ready to abandon government by the people, and turn over everything to a little Committee of out corruption or discutse

little board at Washington could decide what wages the farmer should pay, how many and what men he should employ, and whether he should put in crops or not? Under such condiearnings and property of the rest of the people, indicted. == Strikers at Sacramento wrecked a train, killing the engineer and three soldiers grave crisis are worthy of high commendation.

The passage of this charge respecting the of wages and appointments it would outweigh three times. We should simply have a railroad oligarchy instead of a government by the people.

As the country is not ready for that kind of revolution, the people will undoubtedly stop and think a little before they undertake enforced arbitration between the owners and creditors of all railroad property and their employes. Nor is this the time for any such scheme. While lawbreakers are defying the authorities and the courts, it is no time to propose any change of laws whatever. The Government of the United States has no business to humiliate itself after any such fashion. The flag of the country is not to be hauled down before "the flag of the railway union," of which Mr. Debs talks. The first thing to do is to restore the supremacy of law, and to teach all men who have been defy ing and violating law that there can be no re dress of grievances and no change of laws until they have submitted and received such punishment as their crimes may deserve. After that it will be time enough to talk of any redress for existing grievances or any provision against future disturbances of like nature.

THE MONETARY OUTLOOK.

Two facts in the commercial record of last glimpse into the future. About \$1,100,000 gold | them. went to Havana to pay for sugar. Over \$6,000,-000 went into the Treasury in payment of taxes on whiskey removed from bond. The men who have bought Congress are getting ready to pocket 433,000,000 pounds of raw sugar were brought into the country, and the imports in June have probably been much heavier. If enough to supply half a year's consumption should be brought in during the three months ending with July it would not be surprising, and there is abundant reason to believe that the monopoly had on hand an unusually large stock before the month of May began, and before it disclosed its legislative plans. But if so, Government will not get the expected revenue on the first year's consumption of sugar, and may very probably get less than half of it. The people will pay the Trust a cent and a half per pound more for sugar-perhaps \$45,000,000 more for the year-but the Trust will pocket the advance on something like half the year's consumption. served. The Whiskey Trust declines to state how much whiskey it has in bond, but it has been publicly

stated in the Senate that the quantity was nearly a two years' supply. If the Trust should put into the Treasury the tax on 100,000,000 gallons before the law goes into effect, it would pocket \$20,000,000 by the operation, and the Government would get no additional revenue for the first year, though the consumers would have to pay the additional tax. Financial difficulties may prevent so large an operation, but with money superabundant and cheap, and rushing into the Treasury already at the rate of prising if the people should pay the greater part

to the Trust, and not to the Government. These two operations may easily take \$30,-000,000 out of the country within a month or two in payment for sugar, and put \$50,000,000 whiskey. For the time, if no other influence interferes, the Treasury would be relieved from

be an act of pure aggression, intended to give as interest more than \$10,000,000 of its revenue Russia check. Should these two Powers keep for the next year, and at the same time would their hands off, the contest over Corea would let the Sugar Trust have as its profits \$15,000,-600 or more of the revenue which the people

Sending many millions of gold abroad may practicable. perior of China. The latter Power is cursed by cause some disturbance. The outward move-The fact is that the country will be inducers by underselling, but who will nevertheless want money for their goods.

It is easy to include the hope that foreign ers will buy more of our wheat and cotton, and will not sell more of our securities. But the stock of cotton held abroad is so enormous, and the prospect for grain crops abroad is so good, that it is not by any means certain that exports from this country will be increased. If gold that is calculated to improve the efficiency of goes out largely for goods and for sugar, foreigners may easily conclude that American se curities are likely to decline, particularly as the sober men do not want any kind of bayonets. Treasury is even now receiving about nine

THERE IS NO DICTATOR.

The call for a mass-meeting of workingmen in this city begins with the question; "Which ls the Dictator, President Debs or Presi dent Cleveland?" Truth compels one answer "Neither." There is no Dictator in this coun try, and there will be none. This is a Govern ment of law. The President is strictly observing and enforcing the laws, and if these appear objectionable to any body of citizens, their proper course is to ask amendment of the statexecuting laws as they exist. President Debs Is not a Dictator, and never will be. The Constitution of the United States makes no room for such a person. In the attempted exercise of powers which the Constitution does not confe upon him or anybody else, Debs has been in dieted and arrested for violating law. He had the right of every American citizen to object to a law and ask its modification. But he had no right to set it aside or amend it himself, without regard to the lawmaking power.

It is only fair to recognize fully the fact that Dobs does not ask the powers of a Dietator for himself. He is only the agent and executive of an organization, as President Cleveland is the agent and executive of another organization. The organization which Debs represents, all law, is the American Railway Union, one Cleveland represents is the Government of the United States, a republic of free people who their own laws. It is a Government which would impeach and imprison Grove Cleveland without hesitation if he should trample upon the laws which the people have made. When he loyally and faithfully enforces the laws regarding interference with the commerce and business of the States, the people without distinction of party sustain him.

The people sustain him, but not the lawbreakers, nor those who sympathize with them. It is a most lamentable fact that many worklugmen forget that the American Rallway this country, and declare their desire to sustain that organization without regard to the laws which it violates. These men go too far in their sympathy for an organization whose pur poses they approve when they declare sympathy of wages and appointments, it would outweigh also with methods which no loyal citizen of a cause existing laws seem to them unfair, they phold the Rallway Union in disregarding thos laws as if they had already been repealed. are prone to ignore the fact that their disap proval has not yet altered the laws, nor ab solved them from the obligation of every good citizen to obey the laws until altered; and in acting as if their wish and not the statutes of the United States were the supreme law of the land they are unconsciously usurping the powers of Dictatorship for their organization.

It is a deplorable state of things when large bodies of men are impelled by their impatience for change into virtual insurrection against the Government. Yet in resisting the laws which the President is enforcing, in casting blame claring sympathy with men who defy and break the laws, these persons, however excusable their motives may be, do in fact set themselves in rebellion against the Government of the United States. The same profound pity may be felt for them which Abraham Lincoln expressed for the misguided secessionists who attempted in 1861 to set aside the Union, and proceeded to act as if their wishes had already dissolved the Union. But the warm human sympathy of Mr. Lincoln could not absolve him from the duty week lift the curtain a little, and permit a of enforcing the laws against all who resisted

BROOKLYN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mayor Schieren's plan of a special committee of public-spirited citizens to consider the needs their profits. In the single month of May over of the public schools of Brooklyn and devise ways and means for improving them is a good one and likely to be popular. While there has been steady and marked improvement in the schools of Brooklyn for a number of years, it is certain that the highest efficiency has not been reached, and there is reason to believe that they would not compare favorably with the schools of a number of other cities that might be easily named. Mr. Schieren's committee scheme is not unlike that adopted in this city a year ago, when a commission was appointed to revise and codify all the laws relating to the public schools The commission did its work with care and good judgment, but, unfortunately, the results of its labors did not receive from the Legislature the consideration which they plainly de-

The problems to be solved in Brooklyn are somewhat different from those in this city. One of the most important questions there relates to a reduction in the size of the Board of Education. This now consists of forty-five members. Its unwieldy character has long been recognized, but, although for ten years or more there has been talk of reducing its membership, no practical step in that direction has been taken. The present system was adopted nearly fifty years ago, and was intended to embody in a municipal school board the principles governing school districts in rural regions. Its \$6,000,000 a week, it would not be at all sur- latter lack of fitness to the modern conditions of city life is self-evident, and yet so great is of the added \$20,000,000 for the coming year the power of inertia that it has been left unaltered year after year, and will so continue until a resolute hand undertakes to bring about the needed reform. A board of this magnitude is totally out of barmony with the latest ideas or more into the Treasury to pay taxes on in municipal government, which have been carried so far in Brooklyn that almost every department is controlled by a single head. embarrassment; in effect borrowing \$50,000,000 one, so far as we are aware, has ever proposed from distillers, it would really let them have that the Board of Education should be placed

under the direction of a single commissioner; the interests of the schools are too many and too varied, doubtless, to make this advisable; but a Board of Education of reasonable size would pay, but which the Treasury would not and appointed by a Mayor at the beginning of his term is assuredly both desirable and

Meantinfe the outlook for the Brooklyn schools ment of gold would be only facilitated by the has been decidedly improved by the release of made its whole life stagnant, and has made it abundance of reserve at present in the Treas- the Board of Education from political control among the nations of Asia what Russia under ury. For there will also be very large purchases through the failure of President Bouck to secure of woollens and other goods on which duties a re-election at the annual meeting last week. rope. Thus handleapped, the great Empire are to be greatly reduced. It would not be His success a year ago was distinctly a triumph could scarcely cope with its diminutive but uncompensate for the quantity which the idle president, Mr. J. E. Swanstrom, on the other woollen mills would produce if running, and hand, stands for the best element, which has that quarter of the world, and however Corea | that is from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 worth. | been greatly strengthened by the well-considered The rush to get goods into the market would appointments recently made by Mayor Schleren. naturally cause a vast sum of money to be sent. That Mr. Swanstrom is the right man in the extended to Japan. That country is to-day the abroad. The same influence would affect implicate is made evident by the wise and is the net result of the news of the last twenty. Light of Asia prephetically named the Sunrise portations of timplates, cotton ties and some carnest speech which he delivered on taking the slik goods, of some cottons and many chem- man who sees the defects in the schools as they exist, and is determined to eradicate them as stantly assailed by manufacturers of the whole far as is possible under the existing system. world, who will try to shut out American pro- In doing this he is certain to have the co-operation of the majority of the Board and of Dr. Maxwell, the Superintendent, who has just been re-elected for a third term. It is to be hoped also that President Swanstrom and all the members of the Board who are in harmony with him will use every effort in their power to aid the Mayor's committee in its work, and to secure the adoption of whatever system it may devise the schools of Brooklyn.

THE BICYCLE.

The improvement of roads will greatly expand the utilities of the bicycle, already the happlest instrument ever devised to economize individual force in locomotion, and there is no telling what its future is to be. It seems likely that its use will become almost universal, and that instead of going on legs, according to all historical and raditional precedents from the beginning, mankind will come to the point of going on wheels, and the faculty of pedestrianism become gradually subordinated till it is only employed in a commonplace and restricted manner, in slight secessary household and neighborhood ambulations. The wheelman, it is computed, drives himelf twelve miles with the expenditure of the force which it would take to walk one, saving four-fifths of the time employed in travel for one thing, and there is poetry and exhibaration, and offet. Even the wandering pedier who appears in all rustic districts, trudging patiently up and down hills in all sorts of weather, may in time mount the wheel, with his pack before him, and fly like an airily transfigured mercantile vision from dorp to dorp and hamlet to hamlet, his field of action thus multiplied and expanded beyond Perhaps a cheap variety will be provided for the summer tramp, on which he an make his wendering expeditions with that eace and freedom from muscular effort in which his soul relatees. They are already used so widely and variously, not only for recreation, but serious service, that no new extension of their New improvements in the instrument are con-

stantly announced one of the most important being the application to it of a light electric oror, giving it a driving force not derived from ity of the ligatures which hold his hat on. He can outrun the wind if he so desires; or the pretentions and loud jingling tally-ho, or even the railway train, flying by them like a modernized image of Puck in blue and white flannel, putting a girdle round the world. This particular invenunlimited possibilities, and will in all likelihood working smaller ones with cogs and ratchets and flying through space with the speed of a nd will supersede all others, going a mile a minute if the rider is in a hurry and not exhausting his vitality and making him roundshouldered as the present type does. We shall have to walt and see. Meantime the wheel is a most important adjunct of modern civilization, and everything which improves or cheapens it and widens its use is of high public importance,

It is time to appoint a receiver for Debs & Co.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners are said to desire a speedy settlement of the question of municipal construction of a system of underground roads. This is just what the rest of the people of the city want; and if they have a chance to speak at the next election, undoubtedly they will speak with a clearness and emphasis that will leave nothing to be desired.

The Police Commissioners are beginning to find out that it isn't so easy to daub on whitewash as it was before the Lexew Committee held sessions in this city.

St. Gaudens's design for the World's Fair medal is accepted so far as one side is concerned, but the other representing a nucle female figure is refected and substituted by a device presenting a shield supported by two fully dressed women, one flourishing a trumpet and the other holding out a tablet resembling a bread tray, with a caravel beneath, looking not unlike an elongated bread basket, making a happy connection of allegorbeal meaning and perhaps symbolizing the plenty which the discovery of the new continent was to bring with it. The trumpet may perhaps be interpreted as a dinner horn summoning the nations to the feast thus prepared for them. The nude figure of St. Gaudens was perhaps more beautiful abstractly considered, but could not be made to render such a complex and happy emblematical meaning, and she will have to expose her graceful proportions elsewhere. The merit of this substitution really belongs to Secretary Carlisle, whose standards of art are severe and Kentuckian, and so far as the figure is concerned, flow in the lines of drapery and copious blanketing, rather than those in which nature clothes her fairest form and sheds round it a radiance as of stars. Of the revised medal it may be safely said that Mr. Anthony Comstock will not try to take it away from any of those to whom it may be awarded, but that it will be as beautiful as if the original device had been preserved is not probable.

---There was, as usual, more bark than bite to California's anarchistic dog.

A private detective agency is sending out circulars which, according to an official of the District-Attorney's office, are calculated to annoy people and may become the subject of action by the Grand Jury. It will be wise to put a check on people of this class, who allow nothing to stand in the way of their schemes and not infrequently come perilously near law-breaking in order to learn the "habits of individuals," or acquire any other information which they have been sent after. Now and then a "private detective" is roundly scored by some judge, but the general practice goes on as usual. If a detective agency should be indicted the effect would be wholesome.

The spirit of '76 doesn't seem to be appreciated

never have been arrested for discharging to works on the Fourth of July in the famous st, of Oxford,

"Bat" Shea has been sentenced. Now the question is, When will he be executed?

It is the common belief on this side of the Atlantic that a yacht is built to sail, not to drift, and there isn't the least doubt that this was the idea in the minds of the men who constructed the Vigilant. If the contrary notion prevails in Great Britain, it is no wonder that her yachts. men have been unable to carry back the America's Cup with them, when they have come over with that purpose in view.

The Knights of Labor are showing wisdom Receiving orders to go on strike, they sit down and think the matter over. Then they don't strike.

The citizens of America have too much discer-ment to be argued into Anarchy.—Hamilton, Debs, perhaps, is just beginning to realize this himself.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. "Sam" Jones, the eccentric Southers evangelist, is to give a series of talks at Round Lake next month.

Miss Argles, a daughter of the late Dean of Peters borough, England, has been elected one of the Poor Law Guardians of the city and is the first woman

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, is doing everything in his power to enlist general interest in the At-lanta (Ga.) Exposition of 1895.

Miss Lucy M. Booth, a daughter of General Booth the head of the Salvation Army, has been appoin communder of the Salvation Army in India, win

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, of Washington, formerly of this city, is spending the summer at Bar Harbor.

Miss Maria Gonzales Hermosillo has just been appointed a postmistress in the State of Jalisca Mexico. The appointment is regarded as marking an epoch in the history of Mexico.

A correspondent, having seen it stated in The Tribune that Miss Julia Irvine, the president of Wellesley College, is a sister of Buffalo Bill, writes to say that this is an error. She is in no way reto say that to him "The Boston Transcript" says that the ye salary of Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of the

Saiary of Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, at the south end of Newport Harbor, is \$750 and two tons of coal. She is past fifty now, her hair slightly streaked with gray and her face somewhat rugged and weather-beaten, but she is still aiert and strong. She began her wonderful record of life-aving with the rescue of four small boys, whose boat capsized in the harbor before her. The feature of an amateur minstrel perform-

The feature of an amateur limited personance in Mount Vernon, Ohlo, the other evening was the appearance of Daniel Decatur Emmett, "the father of minstrelay," and cuthor of "Dixie." Although nearly eighty years of age, "Unde Dan" hore himself with grace and dignity. He played his ever-popular composition on the violin, and was applicated to the echo. He was twice recalled the beautiful or the composition of the state authence. by the audience

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that there are more rare and costs shrubs and trees in Lenox. Mass., than in any other country place in America.

A Stily Girl.—Minnie-Here is a story about a girl who refused to marry a man because his complexion didn't match her heir.

Mamile-Goodness. The stily thing must have thought that married people had to be together most of the time.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

A sturgeon weighing 1.440 pounds was caught b the Caspian Sea the other day, Its head weighed 228 pounds, and it furnished 120 pounds of roe for cavint.

pup." to the bure deaght of the audience. Having the informed of his eccentricity, he broke himself of it, but the first night on which he repeated with great distinctness, "take away the poisoned cup," he was interrupted by cries of, "Say it as you used to," and he compiled,—(Boston Transcript.

Judge Henry L. Edmunds, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, said the other day: "I believe that the criminal career stops at about the age of twentyfive years. That is, I believe that, in ninety-nine cases out of 100, older crimina's have for two good times, serving probably a workhouse term and one or two penitentlary sentences. This in itself is deterrent, and the other reason is that men over twenty-five are not as reckless as younger men onsequences, they have learned by experience that punishment surely awaits them, they have perhaps married and established some sort of home, and they are willing to abandon crime if it is possible

To saw an eagle killed last summer in rather a strange way," said Fred J. Hancock, of Harrisburg. "One afternoon wale out hancing I noticed at immense cage flying directly overhead, bearing in its talons a burden that apparently worrised it. I noticed that the bird began to show signs of weakness, but was somewhat surprised when a moment or two later the bird began descending rapidly and soon fell to the ground. Hastening to the spot, I found the eagle dying, yet firmly grasping in its powerful talons a large-sized ferret as its prey. The animal was fighting frantically for freedom, and had killed its captor. The eagle had evidently stolen a march upon its cunning victim, but greatly mistook its game. The ferret was held in such a manner as to indict no vitai injury. Its head being entirely at liberty, it had form and lacerated its captor in a terrible manner and at last killed it."—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Louis C. Elson, the musical critic, in a lecture

the other day said that "Yankee Doodle" was suggested by the motley appearance of the Colonial troops when they mustered for the Indian wars in 1755. An English wit composed it, and in the sang of that day, "dood,e" meant a simpleton, and a dude. Mr. Elson said that "Yankee Doodle" was the beginning and end of the Revolutionary War, for at Lexington the British played it in derision, and at the surrender of Cornwalls the Americans paid it back with interest, making the British prisoners march by the same tune. At the present time Europe regards "Hati Columbia" as our National anthem, and the first edition of this song was shown by Mr. Elson in illustrating the crude harmonies with which it was born. The tune had existed for some time as a march, but was first sung in Phi'adelphia by an actor, named Fox, at his benefit. The audience went wild over it, and it was encored eight times. Mr. Elson at tributed the origin of the music of Spangled Banner" to an English drinking sons. written in 1770.

Vesterday morning a man went into a music tore and asked for "Ave Maria." "Which one do you want?" asked the clerk. "Oh, I don't know whose it is," he said, "Give

"Oh, I don't know whose it is," he said, "Give me the best one."
"Wed, we have one by Gounod, Liszt, Luzzi, Mascagni, Miliard, Cherubini and Ducken—any one is good."
"Gosh!" said the customer. "I didn't know there was so many. Give me Jerry Beene's."
Cherubini's was handed to him, but about noon he came back dissatisfied.
"This is no good on earth," he said. "I can't make head nor tail to the tune."
Gounod's "Ave Maria" was then given to him, but 3 o'clock brought him back again.
"It wasn't 'Ave Maria' at all I wanted," he explained. "It was 'Sweet Marie."—(Indianapels Sentine).

The Lee Camp of ex-Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, Va., has voted to inforse the sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Cave, who on May 30 said: "At Appomattox Puritanism, backed by overwhelming numbers and unlimited resources, prevailed. brute force cannot settle questions of right and wrong. The South was in the right; the cause was just; the men who took up arms in her defence were patriots, who had even better reason for what

they did than had the men who fought at Concord. Lexington and Bunker Hill." A correspondent recounts to the "Listener" the diffi-culties which a worthy blacksmith in Maine once had with his sign. The man had a shop on the only highway from Phillips to Eangeley—the road over which all the lake tourists, including many Bostonians, took stage on their yearly outings. The blacksmith gave directions for and had the fol-lowing sign placed over the door of his shop:

HORSE SHUEING. He was unmercifully guyed by every stageload of passengers who passed his door. At last this thing became too warm for the old man; so he went to the village painter and had the sign painted on the other side, thus:

HORSE SHEWING. In about an hour after the new sign was up a noisy crowd on the Phillips and Rangeley stage were shouting before the door: "Say, old fellow what can you show us for horses to-day? We want to buy." The old man declared they were bound to make fun of his sign anyhow," and took it come altogether.—(Boston Transcript.